

J. C. M. Bowen

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 7

ON THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

ITS PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES.

BY GERARD RALSTON, Consul General for Liberia, (London.)

A paper read before the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, May 21st, 1862.

LORD ALFRED S. CHURCHILL, M. P., IN THE CHAIR.

(Reprinted from the Journal of the Society of Arts, London, May 23, 1862.)

The small Republic of Liberia, founded by the benevolence of the American Colonization Society on the West Coast of Africa some 40 years ago, for the purpose of furnishing an asylum to the free people of colour in the United States, who, from the unfortunate prejudice against blacks, cannot live happily in their native land, and which has since become the asylum of the recaptured Africans taken out of the slave ships by the American cruisers for suppressing the slave trade, is becoming so interesting and important a community, that I beg to give a concise account of its present condition and its prospects, with the desire of attracting the benevolent regards of all Christian people, but particularly of the British nation, towards the young and rising State.

Liberia (the land of the free,) on the west coast of Africa, is a place of refuge for those poor negroes who, not comfortably situated in their native country, have migrated from Virginia, Ohio, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States of the Union. These negroes have been aided by the benevolence of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, to remove to the coast of Guinea, where, after undergoing a variety of hardships and afflictions incident to settling in a savage region, they have formed themselves into a respectable commonwealth, numbering some 500,000 souls, of whom

about 484,000 are aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and about 16,000 Americo-Liberians. Their form of government is that of a Republic—having an elected President, and two houses (Senate and House of Representatives) of the legislature. The Vice-President and President are elected for two years, the House of Representatives for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House and 8 of the Upper House; each county sending two members to the Senate. Hereafter, as the population augments, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. The Vice-President must be 35 years of age, and have real property of the value of 600 dollars; and, in the case of the absence or death of the President, he serves as President. He is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the Legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties for ratification and appointments to public office for confirmation. The President must be 35 years of age, and have property 600 dollars. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

Liberia is situated on that part of the coast of Guinea called the Grain coast (most fertile in rice,) having for its south-eastern boundary the San Pedro River, 78 miles east of Cape Palmas, and running along the coast to the mouth of the Shebar river, 125 miles north-west of Monrovia; it has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back about 100 miles on an average, but with the facility of almost indefinite extension into the interior, the natives everywhere manifesting the greatest desire that treaties should be formed with them, so that the limits of the Republic may be extended over all the neighboring districts. The Liberian territory has been purchased by more than twenty treaties, and in all cases the natives have freely parted with their titles for a satisfactory price. The chief solicitude has been to purchase the line of sea-coast, so as to connect the different settlements under one government, and to exclude the slave trade, which formerly was most extensively carried on at Cape Mesurado, Tradetown, Little Bassa, Digby, New Sesters, Gallinas, and other places at present within the Republic, but now happily excluded—except in a recent instance at Gallinas, under peculiar circumstances. The country lately devastated by the infamous slave traders, is now being cultivated and enriched by peaceful agriculture and extending commerce. It furnishes a home to the defenceless natives who have fled for protection from slavery and death, liable to be inflicted upon them by their own ruthless chiefs. The natives know that within Liberian jurisdiction they are secure from the liability of being seized and sold into slavery.

The original settlers landed in Liberia and hoisted the American flag on the 25th April, 1822, at Cape Mesurado, where Monrovia, the capital was established, and they continued under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society until the 24th day of August, 1847, 25 years, when they were proclaimed a free and independent

State, with the sanction of the parent Society, and were regularly installed as the Republic of Liberia. England and France soon welcomed this small state into the family of nations by making treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her. These friendly examples being imitated by other powers, it follows that Liberia is acknowledged, and has treaty relations with some of the most respectable States of the world situated in Europe and America. It is deeply to be regretted that the United States, the fatherland of Liberians, has not yet acknowledged the young Republic. It is to be hoped that since the power has passed out of the hands of the pro-slavery party in America, that Liberian independence will soon be acknowledged by the 12th nation of the world. The Republic of Africa will, no doubt, soon be acknowledged by the mighty Republic of America.

Though Liberia was established on the Coast of Africa as an asylum for the free coloured people of the United States, it was not intended to confine the object merely to the deportation of persons previously free. On the contrary, many slaves were emancipated expressly for emigration to Liberia, and a number of benevolent and kind masters (I will mention only one name, John McDonough, New Orleans), and particularly mistresses (I will confine myself to naming three excellent women, Miss Margaret Mercer, of Virginia, Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi, and Miss Mattie Griffith, of Louisville, Kentucky, who manumitted all her slaves when she came of age, two or three years ago—this beautiful and noble minded young lady was in London last year), could be mentioned who not only made great sacrifices, but nearly pauperised themselves by giving up their property in slaves, and also by furnishing them the means of comfortably reaching the colony by a long sea passage, and providing for their welfare after their arrival in their future homes. Upwards of 6000 persons were in this category, most of whom, and their descendants, have since become valuable and useful citizens of this little state, who if they had continued in the land of their birth would have remained depressed as an inferior caste, repulsed from the society of the white race, and excluded from all but the most menial and least lucrative employments. With the natural aspirations of free men, and finding all the circumstances surrounding them in their new homes so favourable for the development of the industry, talents, and enterprise they possessed, we have witnessed all the success which was to be expected. We find them changed from the careless, listless beings they were in America into the pains-taking, industrious, and energetic citizens of Liberia. It would be easy to mention the names of numerous persons of Liberia who would do credit, by their respectable characters, their wealth, and their general success, to almost any civilized community, who owed their prosperity exclusively to the education of circumstances they found in Liberia, but who would, if they had remained in their native land, under the prejudices and the depressing circumstances surrounding them, have continued mere drones and nobodies. These people were early taught to govern themselves. The white governors sent out by the American Colonization Society had the good sense to take pains to select the most re-

spectable of the coloured people to aid in administering the affairs of the infant colony, and the training of Lot Carey, Elijah Johnson, John B. Russwurm, and J. J. Roberts, and others that could be named, was so good that on the death of the lamented Buchanan, in 1841, (the last of the white governors) it was resolved that all in authority hereafter should be coloured persons, and Mr. Roberts was made the governor, and continued so for six years, and on the independence of the state being proclaimed, and the Republic of Liberia instituted, Mr. Roberts was elected President, and on three subsequent occasions he was re-elected President, thus serving eight years as chief of the Republic, and previously six years as governor, making a total service of 14 years as chief magistrate of Liberia.*

His excellent successor, the actual President, Stephen Allen Benson, came from Maryland at the early age of 6 years, and, having gone through all the varied vicissitudes, among others, of being a prisoner when very young among the aborigines, then being a successful merchant, then being a member of the Legislature as Senator, then Judge, then Vice-President of the Republic and, of course, President of the Senate, and occasionally Military Commander of the volunteer countrymen in resisting the attacks of the natives, became President of the Republic, and, having served 3 terms of 2 years each, was inaugurated for a 4th term last January, and, on the completion of 8 years of service as President, he will probably retire to his large coffee estate at Bassa, and hereafter some of my present audience may have the pleasure of partaking of probably the best coffee produced in the world from his plantation.

It is instructive to contrast the cheap and successful self-government of the Liberians with the expensive and not over successful government of white men in the Colonial establishments of the Europeans on the coast of Africa. White men, soon dying in the ungenial climate of Africa, require large salaries and frequent successors, whilst the blacks, living in a climate far more congenial to them than the temperate zone would be, are long-lived, healthy, and economical administrators of the simple laws of their own framing, which are well adapted to promote the prosperity of their countrymen.

*No more energetic, judicious, and truly respectable and successful chief of a government could have been found, if the world had been searched over, than Mr. Roberts has been. He came from Virginia, at the age of 20, and being educated by circumstances, though not very favourable for literary and scientific development, has proved himself all that his countrymen required in a chief magistrate, and, like the great Iron Duke (as Wellington is called by the *Times*) of this country, conscientiously performed his duty under all the remarkable conditions of his varied life. On retirement to the ranks of the people, he has again been called on to fill the vastly important office of President of the Liberian College and professor of jurisprudence. He has lately completed the erection of a magnificent college edifice, with the same energy, good sense and success, which characterized his past career. Mr. Roberts proves how much we are the creatures of education and of circumstances. He might have been a menial servant or a barber in Virginia, but he has become an historical character by removal to Liberia. Long may he live to enjoy the respect and grateful affection of his countrymen and the friends of his race.

Liberia has every advantage of climate and of fertility of soil, and of variety of production, to make it a rich and powerful nation. Every species of tropical produce thrives in this country. Rice is abundant, and is cultivated on the high lands as well as on the low grounds near the coast. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cassada or cassava root, beans, peas, watermelons, pineapples, oranges, lemons, guavas, mangoes, plantains, bananas, pawpaws, tamarinds, pomegranates, and a great variety of other edibles, afford ample supplies for the tables of the inhabitants and for the demands of shipping. Among other articles which already yield valuable exports, or are likely soon to do so, are coffee, sugar, cotton, ginger, pepper, indigo, ground nuts, arrow-root, palm-oil, ivory, camwood, and other woods for dyeing purposes, as well as for ship and house building, &c. Nearly all these productions are indigenous in this country. The wild coffee tree may frequently be met with in the woods. It is the same species as that ordinarily reared in other parts of the world, but may be much improved by cultivation. Several of the inhabitants have applied themselves to this branch of agriculture, which may be carried on with smaller means than are required for the cultivation of sugar or cotton, though both of these articles, particularly sugar, have been produced with success. Specimens of Liberia coffee which have been sent to the United States and to Europe have been pronounced, by good judges, equal to the best received from Mocha or any part of the coffee-producing world. The civilized population of Liberia is, however, so small [Americo-Liberians only sixteen thousand,] that important exports cannot be expected until greatly increased capital, and a great addition from the free negroes of the United States, shall give a greater command of skilled and industrious settlers who will be fortunate in finding abundance of native laborers at the low rate of three dollars and rations per month all through the country. Liberia is already prepared to receive seven thousand or eight thousand American negroes per annum, and every year will give it increased ability to receive comfortably additional thousands, until twenty-five thousand or thirty thousand emigrants per annum will not be inconvenient. The United States has four millions of slaves and half a million of free negroes. Liberia could receive all of these in the next twenty-five or thirty years with great advantage to both the American and the African Republics.

The charity and liberality of the Liberians have been taxed by the sudden and unexpected landing upon their shores of nearly 5,000 savages, taken from slave-ships within a few months, but such has been the energy of the Government and the well directed efforts of the well-disposed people of Liberia, that the sudden and unexpected addition to their population had been provided for most humanely, and with every prospect that these poor wretches, wrested from the hands of the infamous slave traders, will be reared up to respectability and useful citizenship. An important feature of this new immigration is that it consists principally of young people, mostly boys and girls under twenty years of age, who will be more readily moulded into civilized and useful inhabitants than if they had been of more advanced years.

The American Government has lately made an arrangement to allow the Liberian Government one hundred dollars per head for all the landed re-captives over eight years of age, and fifty dollars per head for all under eight years. These poor creatures are carefully looked after in a moral, religious, and economical point of view. Already some of the Congoes landed from the detested slavers have become useful and successful citizens, some being even magistrates, members of the legislature, and missionaries.

The climate of Liberia is warm, (the latitude of Monrovia is only 6.19 north of the equator,) but equable, and tempered by frequent rains and daily sea breezes. The year is divided into but two portions, known as the rainy season and the dry season. The rainy time commences the middle of May, and the dry season commences the middle of November. It should, however, be understood that this absolute distinction is in some measure to be qualified, as there are rainy days, and clear, pleasant days, in every month of the year. The dry season is the warmest, and January is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer usually being about 75 deg. The negroes from the United States do not find the heat oppressive at any season. It is a mysterious and unaccountable fact, that the climate that is fatal to the whites, is not only innoxious, but is congenial to the blacks. This is a benevolent provision of Providence. If white men could have lived in Africa, within the tropics, the whole continent would doubtless long since have been subjected, like America, to the domination of rulers of European origin, which has resulted in the extirpation of the aborigines. Many attempts have been made by different nations—Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, Danes, and Swedes—to establish settlements of white colonies on various inter-tropical portions of the African coast, and all have failed from the same cause—the deadly nature of the climate. Yet at Sierra Leone and Liberia colored men, whose ancestors for two hundred years had resided within the temperate zone, find the climate salubrious, and live as long as others of the race in America. All immigrants, however, have to pass, shortly after their arrival, through what is called the acclimatising fever. It is a bilious remittent fever, which usually passes into the intermittent form. The first settlers suffered severely from this disease, but now that its treatment is better understood, and the proper accommodation and attendance is provided, it has ceased to be so much dreaded as formerly. Two or three deaths usually happen out of every one hundred emigrants who arrive, but it is observed that the fatal cases are almost always those of persons who were previously in bad health, or who neglected the simple precautions which are prescribed for new comers. In many cases, on the other hand, the immigrants find their health improved by the change of country. It is a remarkable fact that foreigners may visit this coast, and land at six or eight o'clock in the morning and remain on shore all day, until six or eight o'clock P. M., with perfect exemption from coast fever, if they only are careful to sleep on board ship at night. It seems that African fever is contracted principally while asleep, or while exposed to the miasma, which appears to be more noxious during

night. There are numerous cases of foreigners being detained on shore at night, and for several nights at a time, who shut themselves up in a close room, with a little fire to expel dampness, and who escape entirely all deleterious effects of climate, except a little lassitude for a day or two.

There are no very large rivers within the present limits of Liberia. The two largest are the Cavally, in the southeast, having water enough for vessels of fifteen feet draft for eighty miles, and the St. Paul's, in the northwest, having a navigation of sixteen miles for vessels of eleven or twelve feet draft of water, and having a course of three hundred miles through a fertile and beautiful country. There are numerous small streams, some of which are half a mile wide at a distance of fifty miles from the ocean, but none are navigable for large boats more than thirty miles from their mouths.* Their currents are obstructed by rapids, which will make hereafter fine seats for water-power manufactories, and most of the rivers are capable of being much improved for navigation by engineering art. The rivers St. John, Junk, St. Paul, and Cavallay, are those running through the most fertile and well cultivated countries. The Junk and St. Paul countries are more famous for sugar cultivation, whilst the people upon the St. John are more addicted to coffee culture, though sugar grows well also. Cotton grows spontaneously all over Liberia, and only requires care to make it a great staple of export. * * *

For political and judicial purposes, the Republic is divided into counties, which are further subdivided into townships. The counties are four in number, Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinou, and Maryland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in extent. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by officers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of monthly and quarter sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the county is administered by the four superintendents appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The county system of government is capable of indefinite extension over new districts of territory that may be acquired, giving all the advantages which local self-government affords to the inhabitants, added to the conservative and effective metropolitan governmental benefits of the central power of the entire Republic. The system has thus far worked well, and it may be in time worthy of imitation by other countries, provided the experience of a few more generations shall prove its efficiency.

Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, so named after Mr. Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, a great friend to the settlement

* The other rivers are Great Cape Mount River, Little Cape Mount River, Stockton River, Sesters River (usually called River Cass, navigable for twelve feet draft for forty or fifty miles interior;) Sanguin River, Shebar, St. John's, Junk, Gallinas, Solyma, Manna. Sinou River, Mesurado, and Booma. The ports of entry and delivery are, Robertsport, on Grand Cape Mount River, in Montserrado county; Monrovia, Cape Messurado, Montserrado county; Marshall, on Junk River, Montserrado county; Buchanan, on St. John River, Bassa county; Greenville, on Sinou River, Sinou county; Harper, Cape Palmas, Maryland county.

of Liberia, is beautifully situated on Cape Mesurado,* about seventy-five feet above the level of the Atlantic ocean, in 6.19 north latitude, and 11 deg. West longitude, has a population of about 3,500 souls. Its position is most happy, having, by means of the Mesurado and Stockton, and the St. Paul's and the Junk rivers, the greatest facilities for navigable communication with the interior. Besides being the executive, judicial, and legislative seat of government, it is well furnished with schools, churches, and missionary establishments, a newspaper called the *Liberia Herald*—dating back to 1826—a college, and other evidences of advancing civilization and refinement.

The new college just completed is a magnificent edifice, situated on a most commanding site, on a twenty-acre field for play-grounds granted by the Government, and is due to the liberality of the people of Boston, United States, who not only furnished the funds for the construction of the building, but also have presented a library, geological cabinet, and otherwise endowed it. The Government has also granted 4,000 acres of land, of which 1,000 acres are in each of the four counties of the Republic. This land will become valuable in the course of time. Mr. ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, is the President of the college, and is a Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. The Rev. S. Alexander Crummell, a graduate and M. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, England, is a Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, the English language and its literature. The Rev. E. W. Blyden, a young man of great energy, talents, and usefulness, now the Principal of the Alexander High School for Boys, in Monrovia, and an experienced teacher, is the Professor of Greek and Latin languages and their literature.

To show how entirely sectarian principles are disregarded in Liberia, I may mention that Mr. Roberts is a Wesleyan Methodist, Mr. Crummell is an Episcopalian, and Mr. Blyden a Presbyterian; and there is a prospect of their acting harmoniously together in the advancement of true religion, and the civilizing influences of science and literature which may be expected to flow from the teaching of these excellent men. The greatest benefit to the rising generation is expected from this college, particularly as it will prevent the necessity of sending the youths to England and the United States for instruction. Measures are being taken for a superior education of girls, which has hitherto been neglected, to the injury of the State, for women, as mothers and sisters, exerting a great influence over society, particularly in attending to the youth of both sexes, are, when they are competent, the greatest social improvers. I hope some liberal Englishmen will emulate the liberality of the Bostonians to the boys' college, by supplying the means for the High School for girls at Monrovia, which should be liberally endowed and made as effectually useful as possible.

* The other principal capes are Cape Mount, in 7 deg. north and 10.48 west; Cape Palmas, in 4.23 north and 7.43 west longitude, Greenwich Observatory. There are most useful and very elevated lighthouses on Cape Mesurado and Cape Palmas, which are a great assistance to the navigation of the coast.

The inhabitants of Monrovia are great Sabbatharians. They go constantly to church; and so closely do they respect the Sabbath, that when Prince de Joinville, the captain of the French frigate *Belle Poule*, came into their port on Sunday, and offered to salute the flag, it was declined, because of their unwillingness to have the Sabbath desecrated. So also when Captain Eden, of one of her Majesty's ships, was ordered to call at Monrovia, to salute the Liberian flag, he happened to arrive on Sunday morning, and communicated to the President that he wished to salute the flag, provided it would be returned, when he was informed that it could not be done on that day, being Sunday, but it would be returned on the following day (Monday.) Captain Eden, being pressed for time, saluted on Sunday, with the understanding that the salute would be returned to the first British cruiser that came into port. The conscientious British captain performed his duty, and the Monroviaans performed what they considered to be their duty; and I hope both will be justified by the opinions of their respective countrymen, as far as they have done what they believed to be right.

Such of the aborigines as have for three years previously adopted and maintained civilized habits are entitled to the elective franchise, and a considerable number exercise this privilege. There are native magistrates and jurors. Two of the magistrates serving in Bassa county, and who act as associate justices in the monthly courts, are Bassa natives.

It is the policy of the Liberian Government to induce American immigrants to settle in the interior—some fifteen, twenty, or thirty miles from the coast—where the surface of the country is undulating and hilly, and more healthy for those freshly arrived than the coast country. Carysburg, White Plains, and Clay Ashland are some of these interior settlements from which good results have already been experienced. When a new settlement is formed, it is customary for some five, six, seven, eight, or ten families of the old residents of Monrovia, or other old towns, to accompany and guide the strangers, and indoctrinate them into the mysteries of their newly commencing Liberian life. This is a wise course. Each settler, on his arrival in the Republic, is entitled to draw a town lot or plantation. If a town lot be drawn, he is required to build a house, of brick, stone, or other substantial materials, sufficient for the accommodation of all the family of the proprietor within two years, and he receives a fee simple deed. If a plantation be drawn, two acres must be cultivated within two years to get a fee simple deed. Every man may have a town lot, or five acres of farm land, together with two more for his wife, and one more for each child that may be with him, provided that no family shall have more than ten acres. Women, not having husbands, may each have a town lot, or two acres of farm land, on their own account, and one acre on account of each child. Unmarried men of the age of twenty-one, arriving from abroad, on taking the oath of allegiance, shall be entitled to draw a town lot or five acres of farm land the same as family men. There is a penalty of five dollars for cutting down palm trees, except by the fee simple proprietor. Each proprietor of

farm lands must show his boundaries by erecting posts at the angles of the same.

The English is the mother tongue of the Liberians, and they are extending its use along the coast and into the interior. Nothing is more common than for the native chiefs and the head men and other important persons among the tribes within the jurisdiction of Liberia, and even far beyond, to place their sons at the early age of three, four, or five years, in the family of the Americo-Liberians expressly to learn English and to acquire civilized habits. Among the natives, to understand English is the greatest accomplishment and advantage; and with some of the coast tribes, a knowledge of English is beginning to be regarded as a necessary qualification for the ruling men of the chief towns. Our language has become the commercial medium of communication throughout not only the African coast, but other parts of the world where ships and steamers carry the civilizing influence of commerce, and in time it will become universal.

There is no standing army, but all males between the ages of 16 and 50 are compelled to serve in the militia, except clergymen, judges, and a few other privileged persons. This force is well drilled, and has the 1,500 muskets kindly presented by the present Emperor of the French, and it has proved itself to be eminently qualified to defend the country, and to make the government respected among all the neighboring tribes and nations of the Coast of Guinea.

The Navy consists of one vessel, a schooner of five guns, kindly presented by her Majesty's Government, and of an advice boat, the steamer *Seth Grosvenor*. These vessels are most usefully employed in suppressing the slave trade, and in acting as "Guarda Costa."

The revenue of the republic for the year ending the 30th of September, 1861, was 149,550.11 dollars. The expenditure was for same time 142,831.11 dollars.

A portion of the receipts and expenditure arose from the recaptured Africans landed at Liberia, and supported by the Government until they can be placed out to take care of themselves.

The import and export duties are the great sources of income. The total product of import and export duties was 44,000 dollars.

Expenses for legislature were.....	4,500 dollars.
“ for Judiciary.....	7,900 dollars.
“ for Salary or Civil List.....	6,400 dollars.

The Liberians are under great obligations to the British Government and British people for their kind regards and useful efforts to encourage and aid them in the great task of building up a negro nationality on the coast of savage Guinea. The British Government* were the first to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, were the first to present them with a small vessel-of-war to act as "Guarda

* Liberia has since been acknowledged by France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Hamburg, Italy, Bremen, Denmark, Lubeck, Portugal, and soon will be by the United States. With most of these States treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation, have been made, and treaties are being negotiated with other governments.

Costa," and to aid in suppressing the slave trade, and have for many years done all in their power to countenance and foster the growth of this youthful state. The British people also have manifested the most friendly and kindly feelings towards this young people. The late Duke of Sussex, Capt. Rosenburg of the Royal Navy, and Lord Bexley, were early kind friends to Liberia, as well as the eminent Thomas Clarkson, and also Dr. Thomas Hodgkin of the same past age, but this last mentioned gentleman continues to the present day one of the warmest of Liberia's friends. I must also mention, as particularly dear to Liberians, the name of Gurney. The late philanthropic and benevolent Samuel Gurney, and the present Samuel Gurney, and Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, are excellent examples of the practical and useful efforts made by members of the Society of Friends to extend social improvement over the world. Two most promising youths from Liberia are at present under the charge and at the expense of Mr. S. Gurney, who is giving them the best possible education to make them useful citizens on their return home. Never does a month go round that I do not receive useful books, periodicals, newspapers, and other food for the mind, from Mr. Gurney, Dr. Hodgkin, and other kind friends of the colored race, to be sent to the libraries and reading-rooms of Liberia. The good people of Edinburg, also, are manifesting great kindness by educating two most promising young men as medical missionaries, who, on their return to Liberia, will spread the benign influences of civilization and christianity over the aboriginal population of the republic. I must mention John A. Callender, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of Edinburg, as the most forward in this labor of love towards these young Liberians, one of whom will, I hope, be rewarded by taking off the prizes awarded in the Edinburg University, for successful scholarship and devotion to study. Another benefactor of the republic must be mentioned; Martin Farquhar Tupper, the popular poet, and author of Proverbial Philosophy, who, many years ago, granted a large gold medal to be worn for one year by the most successful writer as essayist, historian, &c. The prize is awarded by a council of respectable citizens, the President, Secretary of State, and other public functionaries being *ex-officio* members of it. Great good has already been effected by this judicious stimulus to literary and scientific efforts, which will be more and more efficacious as population, wealth, and refinement increase, and intellect is developed.

The principal materials for building purposes are wood, stone, and brick. The forests abound in suitable timber for houses, as well as ships, but for the reason that wood houses are infested with a destructive little insect, locally known as "bugabug," stone or brick building materials are preferred by those who can afford the expense. Excellent blue and grey granite, and hard sandstone, as well as clay, suitable for bricks, abound, and innumerable oysters, clams, and snails furnish shells, out of which lime for cement is manufactured.

A great variety of excellent fish are found in all the Liberian rivers, of which the mullet, angel fish, and white boys are preferred.

From the sea are taken the barracouta, mackarel, cavalla, and a great number of other fish for frying.

Iron ore abounds all over Liberia, but as yet no copper, tin, zinc, lead, silver, or other useful minerals have been discovered in Liberia. Some gold and some indications of coal have been found, and I hope, when the four young men now in Edinburg and London receiving education, return home, they will discover copper, lead, coal, and other useful minerals, and also to be able to construct the canal or railway between the Junk and Mesurado Rivers and the breakwater at Monrovia, and other engineering works of prime necessity and utility.

Many persons say that Liberia is a failure—that she has not advanced as she ought to have done, and that the results are far less than we expected. But if we consider the small expenditure upon Liberia—millions of pounds have been spent upon Sierra Leone, thousands of dollars only on Liberia—and that only 16,000 Anglo-Saxon negroes have left the United States and settled on the coast, and that they have been far more numerous and prosperous, and progressive, in the forty years since they made their homes in this savage country than were the English settlers in Virginia in sixty years after they landed, and have since become a mighty nation of 32,000,000 souls, what may we not expect from Liberia if the four-and-a-half millions of American negroes living most unhappily in their native land should migrate in the next thirty years to the “Land of the Free” on the West Coast of Africa? There can be no doubt that Liberia is far better adapted for the American negroes than Hayti, which has the Catholic religion, and foreign language, manners, and customs—the French; whilst the Liberians have the same Protestant religion, the same language, and the same manners and customs which they left behind them in America. The negroes of the United States should desire to create a flourishing Anglo-Saxon-Negro nationality on the coast of their fatherland, which has been so well commenced by the pioneers who for 40 years have been preparing the way for their comfortable residence in Liberia.

The American Liberians, in their Declaration of Independence, use the following language to describe their fortunate change of circumstances by migrating from the United States to this new and improving country. They say:—“Liberia is already the happy home of thousands who were once doomed victims of oppression, and thus far our highest hopes have been realized. Our courts of justice are open equally to the stranger and the citizen for the redress of grievances and for the punishment of crime. Our numerous and well-attended schools attest our efforts and our desire for the improvement of our children. Our churches for the worship of our Creator, everywhere to be seen, bear testimony to our piety and to our acknowledgment of his providence. The native African, bowing down with us before the altar of the living God, declares that from us, feeble as we are, the light of Christianity has gone forth; while upon that curse of curses, the slave trade, a deadly blight has fallen as far as our influence extends. Therefore in the name of humanity, virtue,

and religion—in the name of the Great God, our common Creator and our common Judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which our condition entitles us, and will extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities.”

Then follows the Constitution, one section of which declares, “That there shall be no slavery within this Republic, nor shall any citizen or any person resident therein deal in slaves, either within or without its bounds, either directly or indirectly.”*

DISCUSSION.

Mr. BENSON (President of Liberia,) responding to the call of the chairman, said—After so lucid a statement made by the author of the paper, respecting the origin, objects, progress, and present condition of Liberia, though of necessity made somewhat in general terms, he deemed it unnecessary to tax their time and patience with any lengthy additional remarks. He had, therefore, risen simply to bear testimony to the correctness of the statements made by Mr. Ralston, and to assure them that many of the facts stated had come within the compass of his own observation and knowledge. The object of the pioneers who first emigrated to Africa forty years ago, to found the colony of Liberia, as well as many of those who followed them at different periods, was not restricted to the amelioration of their own individual condition, defranchised and almost brutalized as many of them had been in the land of their birth. This only formed one of the motives by which they were influenced. They felt it to be their duty to co-operate with philanthropists in the United States and elsewhere, in establishing a civilized negro government and nationality in their fatherland, first, for the purpose of ameliorating their own condition; secondly, of affording an asylum, a respectable and comfortable home, for such of the African race in other countries, as might be disposed to emigrate thereto; and thirdly, of imparting the inestimable blessings of civilization and Christianity to the millions of aborigines of that benighted continent. The progress Liberia had hitherto made in securing those cherished objects, and her future prospects of realizing a consummation of them, could be reasonably inferred from the statements made by Mr. Ralston. It was true that

* Captain Robert Stockton, of the American war ship *Alligator*, and Eli Ayres, M. D., made the treaty for Cape Mesurado, 15th day of December, 1821, with King Peter, King George, King Zoda, King Long Peter, their Princes, and head men (the English and French had been trying for Cape Mesurado for 100 years, and had not been able to procure it,) who paid down 6 muskets, 1 box of beads, 2 hogsheads of tobacco, 1 cask of gunpowder, 6 bars of iron, 10 iron pots, 1 dozen knives and forks, 1 dozen spoons, 6 pieces of blue baft (cotton cloth,) 4 hats, 3 coats, 3 pairs of shoes, 1 box of pipes, 1 keg of nails, 3 looking glasses, 3 pieces of kerchiefs, 3 pieces of calico, 3 canes, 4 umbrellas, 1 box of soap, 1 barrel of rum: and to be paid hereafter, 6 bars of iron, 1 box of beads, 50 knives, 20 looking glasses, 10 iron pots, 12 guns, 3 barrels of gunpowder.

hitherto the efforts made by those engaged in providing this asylum had not been duly appreciated by the colored race generally in foreign lands, especially in the United States; but Liberians had not been discouraged thereby. The hesitation hitherto shown to emigrate to Liberia was regarded by its inhabitants as extremely fortunate. A larger influx of immigrants into Liberia, before sufficient experience had been acquired in conducting its government and institutions, and in developing the resources of the country—considering the quality of the majority of those who had hitherto immigrated—would have greatly endangered the success of the Republic. Thus, providentially no doubt, the spark of hope that had been kindled in Liberia had been kept alive. Liberia, by the productive industry of her civilized population, as well as by other means, has been hitherto, but especially within the last six or eight years, undergoing a preparation for the reception annually of a large number of emigrants. During the last six or eight years its productive capacity had been satisfactorily tested on a small scale, so that no Liberian now entertained a doubt but that the husbandman, or one prosecuting any other branch of industry, suited to a young but rising country, would be abundantly rewarded by the fruits of his labour. Freemen, freewomen, free lads and lasses, would voluntarily rise at the dawn of day in the rural districts of that country, and cheerfully repair to the fields of sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava, potatoe, &c., and labour for themselves in friendly competition, more steadily and effectually by far, than if they had a lazy overseer behind them, with the brutal lash compelling them to perform unrequited labour. Such cheering scenes of thrift, cheerfulness and plenty might be seen, every day in Liberia, and this accounted for the fact alluded to by Mr. Ralston in his paper, that Liberia was able to sustain, in part of 1860 and 1861, without inconveniences, until provision was duly made for them by the United States Government, a population equaling one-fourth of her entire civilized population, suddenly landed on her shores from prize slave-ships, captured by American cruisers. Liberia was now, under God, capable of sustaining herself, even though she should not receive another colored emigrant from abroad. The inhabitants could build up and sustain the Republic by the natural increase of the present population. They had an abundance of raw material in Liberia and on the Continent, consisting of the aborigines, whom they could polish and make suitable, each to occupy creditably his place in the great political superstructure they were endeavoring to rear. Young, poor, and weak as Liberia had been and was, she had succeeded, with the aid of foreign missionary associations, in civilizing hundreds of those sons and daughters of the forest, and many of them could be exhibited on that day in Liberia, as good, honest, intelligent Christian citizens; and among them were many serving as ministers of the Gospel, magistrates, jurors, school teachers, and constables—men and women who would be respected and admired in any rational civilized community. And tens and hundreds of thousands more would be civilized and Christianized in the same way, only more rapidly, in proportion to the extension of

the political jurisdiction of Liberia on that continent, and the increase in the civilized population. Thus, while they were desirous, and even urgent, that their colored friends and kinsmen, especially in the United States, should emigrate to Liberia—as in their opinion the best home that could be found for them—let it not a moment be imagined that Liberia's progress and perpetuity entirely depended on such immigration. Even if they should refuse to immigrate there, Liberia would prosper; but if they took the wiser course, and joined the Liberian community, it would be the means, no doubt, of promoting the success and progress of that Republic with greater rapidity. Perhaps he should be looked upon as a fanatic by some when he asserted that he regarded Liberia as a child of Providence. The great difficulties and disadvantages under which they had had to labour from the first planting of the colony, had taught them the valuable lesson of trying to do their duty in the present, and of trusting in God for the future. Experience had abundantly taught them that this was an indefinitely valuable lesson; and acting in harmony therewith, there was safety under all circumstances. Even now, events beyond human control, in connection with the negro, were transpiring, and would continue to transpire, in the Western hemisphere, which were revealing, and would continue to reveal, the Divine purpose respecting the much abused negro race, and which should be sufficient to teach all people that their deliverance and elevation were not far distant. These events, in connection with other circumstances, to say the least, evidently indicated that a brighter day of hope for the negro was beginning to dawn—a hope which no human power, cupidity, sagacity, nor avarice, would be able to crush. Liberia had inflicted a death-blow upon slavery co-extensively with her political jurisdiction. The government and people of Liberia were uncompromisingly antagonistic to slavery and the slave traffic, and were determined to tackle with it at any hazard, whenever and wherever it should attempt within their dominion to show its deformed head. They were determined that the foot of the dealers in human flesh should not pollute an inch of Liberian soil—a soil that had been consecrated to personal, civil, and religious liberty. And he could assure those who heard him that in making these assertions he did no more than give expression to the sentiments of the people of Liberia, who were united on the subject; for, failing to secure and perpetuate the great blessing of liberty, life itself would be no longer desirable to them. He desired, in conclusion, to express the assurance that there was nothing of which he could conceive that would tend more to encourage and confirm his fellow-citizens and himself on their return to Liberia, in that cherished purpose, than his present visit to England, where they had been so highly gratified by hearing expression given so generally to kindred sentiments, and where he had heard in all circles (and they have been many) in which he had had the pleasure of socially mixing, the greatest solicitude for the success of Liberia, and for the welfare of the colored race to which he belonged.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Ralston for his able paper, which were duly acknowledged. [We are compelled to omit at present several speeches made on this occasion, with the list of Liberian articles now on exhibition at the World's Fair in London.]

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the City of Washington, on the seventh day of April last, which treaty is word for word as follows :

[For the Treaty see last number, page 173.]

We now present papers A and B, which are annexed to this treaty :

Annex (A) to the treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, signed at Washington on the seventh day of April, 1862.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NAVIES EMPLOYED TO PREVENT THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the United States or British Navy which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detain any United States or British merchant vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged in the African slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purpose thereof, or to have been engaged in such trade during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the United States or British navy ; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant vessel (save in the case provided for in article fifth of these instructions) as soon as possible, for judgment, before one of three mixed courts of justice established in virtue of the fourth article of the said treaty, that is to say :

If the vessel shall be detained on the coast of Africa, she shall be brought before that one of the two mixed courts of justice to be established at the Cape of Good Hope, and at Sierra Leone, which may be nearest to the place of detention, or which the captor on his own responsibility, may think can be soonest reached from such place.

If the vessel shall be detained on the coast of the Island of Cuba, she shall be brought before the mixed court of justice at New York.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the said treaty, the search shall be conducted with

the courtesy and consideration which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of a lieutenant in the navy, or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel, in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained the master, the mate, or boatswain, and two or three, at least, of the crew, the whole of the negroes, if any, and all the cargo. The captor shall, at the time of the detention, draw up, in writing, a declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration shall be signed by himself and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the mixed court of justice before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed and certified list of the papers found on board the same, as well as a certificate of the number of negroes found on board at the moment of detention.

In the declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, and in the certificate of the number of negroes found on board the detained vessel, he shall insert his own name and surname, the name of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers into the mixed court of justice, deliver into the court a certificate signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the negroes if any, and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

ARTICLE IV.

If urgent reasons, arising from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or any other cause, should require that either the whole or a portion of such negroes should be disembarked before the vessel can arrive at the place at which one of the mixed courts of justice is established, the commander of the capturing ship may take upon himself the responsibility of so disembarking the negroes, provided the necessity of the disembarkation, and the cause thereof, be stated in a certificate in proper form. Such certificate shall be drawn up and entered at the time on the log-book of the detained vessel.

ARTICLE V.

In case any merchant vessel, detained in pursuance of the present instructions, should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a condition as not to be taken to one of the three ports where the mixed courts of justice are to be established in pursuance of the treaty of this

date, the commander of the detaining cruiser may take upon himself the responsibility of abandoning or destroying her, provided the exact causes which made such a step imperatively necessary be stated in a certificate verified on oath. Such certificate shall be drawn up and formally executed in duplicate at the time.

In case of the abandonment or destruction of a detained vessel, the master and crew, together with the negroes and papers found on board, and one copy of the sworn certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and delivered to the proper mixed court of justice at the earliest possible moment.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the eleventh article of the treaty signed by them on this day, that the present instructions shall be annexed to the said treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
LYONS.

Annex (B) to the Treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain, for the abolition of the African slave trade, signed at Washington on the seventh day of April, 1862,

Regulations for the mixed courts of justice.

ARTICLE I.

The mixed courts of justice, to be established under the provisions of the treaty, of which these regulations are declared to be an integral part, shall be composed in the following manner:

The two high contracting parties shall each name a judge and an arbitrator, who shall be authorized to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty, shall be brought before them.

The judges and the arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the place in which such courts shall respectively reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have no preference either for claimant or for captor; and that they will act in all their decisions in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty.

There shall be attached to each of such courts a secretary or registrar, who shall be appointed by the party in whose territories such courts shall reside.

Such secretary or registrar shall register all the acts of the court to which he is appointed; and shall, before he enters upon his office, make oath before the court that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his office.

The salaries of the judges and arbitrators shall be paid by the Governments by whom they are appointed.

The salary of the secretary or registrar of the court to be established in the territories of the United States shall be paid by the United States Government; and that of the secretaries or registrars of the two courts to be established in the territories of Great Britain shall be paid by her Britannic Majesty.

Each of the two Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the other expenses of such courts.

ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, negroes, and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence, and all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication, shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising out of the sale of the materials of the vessel, after the vessel shall have been broken up, of the ship's stores, and of such parts of the cargo as shall consist of merchandise. And in case the proceeds arising out of this sale should not prove sufficient to defray the expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor, except in the cases specified and otherwise provided for under article seven of the treaty to which the regulations form an annex, and under article seven of these regulations.

ARTICLE III.

The mixed courts of justice are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of either nation shall detain in pursuance of the said treaty.

The said courts shall adjudge definitely, and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of the courts shall take place as summarily as possible; and for this purpose the courts are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be dated from the day on which the detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where the deciding court shall reside.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other cause, except upon the application of any of the parties interested; but in that case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security that they will take upon themselves the expense and risks of the delay, the courts may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in the conduct of his cause.

All the acts and essential parts of the proceedings of the said courts shall be committed to writing and be placed upon record.

ARTICLE IV.

The form of the process, or mode of proceeding to judgment, shall be as follows:

The judges appointed by the two Governments, respectively, shall, in the first place, proceed to examine the papers of the detained vessel, and shall take the deposition of the master or commander, and of two or three at least of the principal individuals aboard of such vessel; and shall also take the declaration or oath of the captor, if it should appear to them necessary to do so, in order to judge and to pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty, and in order that, according to said judgment, the vessel may be condemned or released.

In the event of the two judges not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them, whether with respect to the legality of the detention, or the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or as to the indemnification to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture; or in case any difference of opinion should arise between them as to the mode of proceeding in the said court, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators as aforesaid, which arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two judges on the case; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the court, the vessel and the cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, with the exception of the negroes found on board, if such negroes shall have been previously disembarked under the provisions of articles fourth and fifth of the instructions annexed to the treaty of this date,) shall forthwith be given up to the master, or the person who represents him; and such master or other person may, before the same court, claim valuation of the damages which he may have a right to demand. The captor himself, and in his default, his Government shall remain responsible for the damages to which the master of such vessel, or the owners either of the vessel or of her cargo, may be pronounced to be entitled.

The two high contracting parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the court; it being mutually agreed that such costs and damages shall be paid by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be subject.

ARTICLE VI.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of whatever description it

may be, with the exception of the negroes who shall have been brought on board for the purpose of trade; and the said vessel, subject to the stipulations in the eighth article of the treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale for the profit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinafter mentioned.

The negroes who may not previously have been disembarked shall receive from the court a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government to whom the cruiser which made the capture belongs, in order to be forthwith set at liberty.

ARTICLE VII.

The mixed courts of justice shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitely and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said courts, and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, save as mentioned in the seventh article of the treaty to which these regulations form an annex, and in a subsequent part of these regulations, the court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; and it is agreed that the indemnification shall be as follows:

First. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified—

(A.) For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.

(B.) For all freights due and payable.

(C.) For the value of the cargo of merchandise, if any, deducting all charges and expenses which would have been payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.

(D.) For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

Secondly. In all other cases (save as hereinafter mentioned) not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified—

(A.) For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight, when due or payable.

(B.) For demurrage when due, according to the schedule annexed to the present article.

(C.) For any deterioration of the cargo.

(D.) For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. per annum on the sum awarded until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs. The whole amount of such indemnifications shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two high contracting parties, however, have agreed that if

it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the judges of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present article, nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of—

100 tons to 120 tons, inclusive,	£5 per diem.
121 tons to 150 tons, inclusive,	6
151 tons to 170 tons, inclusive,	8
171 tons to 200 tons, inclusive,	10
201 tons to 220 tons, inclusive.	11
221 tons to 250 tons, inclusive,	12
251 tons to 270 tons, inclusive,	14
271 tons to 300 tons, inclusive,	15

And so on in proportion.

ARTICLE VIII.

Neither the judges, nor the arbitrators, nor the secretaries or registrars of the mixed courts of justice, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before such courts any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such judges, arbitrators, and secretaries or registrars have to perform.

ARTICLE IX.

The two high contracting parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment of one or more of the judges or arbitrators composing the above mentioned courts, respectively, the post of such judge or arbitrator shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner:

First. On the part of the United States, and in that court which shall sit within their territories: if the vacancy be that of the United States judge, his place shall be filled by the United States arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the United States arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled by the judge of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and the said court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Secondly. On the part of the United States of America, and in those courts which shall sit within the possessions of her Britannic Majesty: if the vacancy be that of the United States judge, his place shall be filled by the United States arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the United States arbitrator, his place shall be filled by the United States Consul, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Consul, by the United States Vice Consul. In case the vacancy be both of the United

States judge and of the United States arbitrator, then the vacancy of the judge shall be filled by the United States Consul, and that of the United States arbitrator by the United States Vice Consul. But if there be no United States Consul or Vice Consul to fill the place of the United States arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called in in those cases in which the United States arbitrator would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the United States judge and of the United States arbitrator, and there be neither United States Consul nor United States Vice Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the British judge and the British arbitrator shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same and pass sentence accordingly.

Thirdly. On the part of her Britannic Majesty, and in those courts which shall sit within the possessions of her Britannic Majesty, if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor resident in such possession; in his unavoidable absence, by the principal magistrate of the same; or in the unavoidable absence of the principal magistrate, by the secretary of the Government; and the said court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and, in all cases brought before it for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same and to pass sentence accordingly.

Fourthly. On the part of Great Britain, and in that court which shall sit within the territories of the United States of America: if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, his place shall be filled by the British Consul; or in the unavoidable absence of the Consul, by the British Vice Consul; and in case the vacancy be both of the British judge and the British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British judge shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British arbitrator by the British Vice Consul. But if there be no British Consul or Vice Consul to fill the place of the British arbitrator, then the United States arbitrator shall be called in in those cases in which the British arbitrator would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the British judge and of the British arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor Vice Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the United States judge and arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same and pass sentence accordingly.

The chief authority of the place in the territories of either high contracting party where the mixed courts of justice shall sit, shall, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the judge or the arbitrator of the other high contracting party, forthwith give notice of the same by the most expeditious method in his power to the Government of the other high contracting party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period.

And each of the two high contracting parties agrees to supply definitely, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above mentioned courts from death, or from any other cause whatever.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the eleventh article of the treaty signed by them on this day, that the preceding regulations shall be annexed to the said treaty and considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington, the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
LYONS.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the 20th ultimo, by Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James, and Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the [L. s.] Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LIBERIA METHODIST MISSION.

The *Methodist Missionary Advocate* for July gives extracts from a letter addressed to the corresponding secretary by the Rev. P. Coker, who went from Baltimore to Liberia about ten years ago. He says he has never regretted for one hour the step he had taken. He was on a visit to Bishop Burns at Monrovia from Cape Palmas in 1862. He observes: "This is the first time in ten years residence in Africa that I have left my charge for pleasure or profit. I came in hope of reaping some benefit from a short sea voyage." He mentions great trials among the Christians at Cape Palmas, owing to a threatened extermination of the settlements by hostile natives, but adds "the excitement has since quieted down, and it is a little more pleasant living in Palmas; still the people have no confidence in the natives, and watch is still kept up at night." But "the native troubles," says Mr. Coker, "have been a hindrance to us; we had a revival, in which about twenty have joined the church. Seven of these are Congoes. They seem to be truly converted." Miss F. Cyrus, a teacher of a school of native girls in the midst of a native tribe, reports that she can have a greater number

than she can take care of. They are becoming fond of their books and of civilization, and three have lately expressed a change of heart.

The Principal of the Methodist Monrovia Academy is William F. Burns, (son of the Bishop,) who was educated at Middletown, Conn. He sends the following account of a recent examination:

The examination of the third term for 1861 took place on the 28th of November last. The students were examined in Latin Grammar and Reader, Hoocher's Physiology, Algebra, Arithmetic, and Natural Philosophy, (Johnston's.) We were favored with the presence of the chairman of the committee of selection, Bishop Burns, Rev. Profesor E. W. Blyden, Hons. J. J. Roberts and S. F. McGill, M. D. The examination passed off creditably, and was closed by speeches from the gentlemen present, all of whom, with two exceptions, had been present at the previous examinations, and could thus judge of the advancement made from July to November. The day following, or the 29th of November, the preparatory department held its first examination under Mrs. Lucinda I. Burns. This department numbers forty, making with the number now in the higher department sixty-two. They were examined in Reading, Spelling, History, English Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic to simple multiplication. It was attended by some of the members of the committee, Rev. Bishop Burns, Hon. J. J. Roberts, and other friends of the cause of education. The teacher of the primary department, Mrs. Burns, (wife of the Bishop,) being obliged, on account of ill health, to resign her position, the post is now filled by Mr. James A. Tuning, a student of the academy last year. We are sadly in need of a library, and if it was known through the Methodist papers we should soon have one. There were some books once, and a few now, but they are mostly sermons. We need some histories. We have a fine room and shelves, but no books. Will not Dr. Durbin interest himself in our behalf, resting assured they will be taken care of?

Books for the library of this academy should be sent by express, freight paid, to Rev. D. Terry, care of 209 Mulberry street, and they will be forwarded.

Q. Who was our first missionary to Africa?

A. Melville B. Cox.

Q. How many missionaries are there now in Africa?

A. Twenty, namely: Rev. Francis Burns, missionary bishop; J. W. Roberts, T. E. Dillon, S. F. Williams, Thomas Fuller, Philip Gross, Daniel Ware, W. H. Tyler, N. D. Russ, W. P. Kennedy, Philip Coker, H. H. Whitfield, C. A. Pitman, J. M. Moore, sup., Othello Richards, sup., H. B. Mathews sup., J. S. Payne, sup., B. R. Wilson, sup., James G. Thompson, John C. Lowrie.

Q. What is the present membership in our African Mission?

A. One thousand four hundred and seventy-three.

EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

From this mission intelligence is received to the 9th of April. The death of Mrs. Messenger is deeply lamented. Also the death of Dr. Turner, who had proved a valuable laborer in the missions as in all good works, is mentioned with deep sorrow. The Rev. Mr. Aner and wife have commenced their work at the Bohlen station, some distance up the Cavalla river.

ZULUS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. M'Kenney writes from Amanzintote, March 1st, that an unusual attention to religion prevails. Several interesting cases of conversion are reported. He mentions an interesting case of attachment of a people to a missionary. Mr. M'Kenney states that his people had pledged themselves to raise in two months \$50 for the support of Mr. Rood's family, whose return they greatly desired, but who was absent in this country, but who has since sailed for his African home.

RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (OLD SCHOOL.

Adopted May 26, 1862, at Columbus, Ohio.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, and all others having in view the accomplishment of the same benevolent object, viz: the removal of the free people of color from this country with their own consent, and their settlement as citizens of Liberia in the land of their fathers, or elsewhere; and they are hereby commended to the liberal support of our members throughout our churches.

OUR SPRING EXPEDITION.

The bark "Justina," of 394 tons, chartered by this Society, sailed from Baltimore, Md., for Liberia on the 10th ult., with eighteen emigrants and a full cargo. The Society sent out provisions, &c., for the support of the emigrants for six months, and also merchandise amounting to about four thousand dollars for defraying general expenses and making improvements in Liberia. The principal part of the cargo was shipped on account of citizens of Liberia, who had sent their orders and the payment for the purpose. The whole cost of the cargo was \$36,000. This indicates prosperity in Liberia.

We had been led to expect a much larger number of emigrants. Of those who sailed in the "Justina," three were from Connecticut, two from Pennsylvania, and thirteen from Kentucky.

Since the "Justina" sailed we have received an application for a passage in our next expedition of *eighty* persons from Tennessee, and *twenty-seven* from Kentucky. We therefore feel constrained to call upon our friends for enlarged contributions to enable us to go forward and colonise those now applying for a passage, and also to hold out some encouragement to others that we will assist them. Many of our warm friends and regular contributors have been waiting for some special call or emergency. We now come to them with the very appeal they have been waiting for, the very necessity which they have been hoping would come. In response we shall hope and expect to hear from them soon, and to receive such large donations from them as shall encourage us to go forward and colonise those who have already applied, and also to promise a free passage and six months support to as many more as desire to go. As the Commissioners from Liberia, Messrs. Crummell, Johnson, and Blyden, are now executing their mission to the colored people of this country, we may reason-

ably anticipate that a large number of them will determine to migrate to Liberia. It is our purpose that none of them shall fail for want of means. We offer them all a free passage and six months support, until they become acclimated, learn the ways of the country, and can take care of themselves in good style.

We call upon our friends to come forward with their donations immediately and sustain us in these large endeavors.

*List of Emigrants in the Bark Justina from Baltimore for Liberia
June 6, 1862.*

No.	Names, and from what State.	Age	Where to settle.	Remarks.
NEW JERSEY— <i>Newark.</i>				
1	Peter A. Treadwell.....	31	Monrovia.....	Free—husband and
2	Harriet S. Treadwell....	34	.....do.....	wife.
3	Sarah F. Hughes.....	26	.....do.....	do. wife's sister.
PENNSYLVANIA, <i>Philad'a.</i>				
4	Rosetta Stott.....	19	.....do.....	
5	John Hageman.....	50	.....do.....	
KENTUCKY, <i>Nelson Co.</i>				
6	Solomon Edwards.....	45	Kentucky.....	Emancipated by Harden
7	Simon Edwards.....	44	.....do.....	Edwards, deceased, of
8	Nelly Edwards.....	40	.....do.....	Nelson Co., Kentucky.
9	Lavina, her daughter...	12	.....do.....	
10	John, her son.....	10	.....do.....	
11	Stephen Edwards.....	38	.....do.....	
12	Laura Edwards, his wife	24	.....do.....	
13	William, their son.....	7	.....do.....	
14	Isaac Foster.....	37	.....do.....	
15	Amelia Edwards.....	25	.....do.....	
16	Sarah Ann Edwards....	23	.....do.....	
17	Elizabeth, her child....	5	.....do.....	
18	Julia Ann, her child ...	1	.....do.....	

NOTE.—These added to the number previously sent, make 10,605 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries—and with 1,000 sent by the Maryland State Society to "Maryland," make a total of 11,605.

RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The following bill which was introduced by Mr. Sumner and passed the Senate some weeks ago, has been fully discussed in the house and finally passed, after the rejection of numerous amendments.

Mr. Gooch, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, having reported back the following Senate bill; which was read:

A BILL to authorize the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be,

and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively. Each of the said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as commissioner and consul general, and shall receive the compensation of commissioners, according to the act of Congress approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, That the annual compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed four thousand dollars—

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 86, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Casey, Chamberlin, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Ely, Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, William Kellogg, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Anson P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Nixon, Timothy G. Phelps, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Hellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—85.

NAYS—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Jacob B. Blair, George H. Browne, Calvert, Cobb, Corning, Corning, Cox, Dunlap, Grider, Harding, Holman, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, May, Menzies, Noell, Norton, Nugen, John S. Phelps, Price, Segar, Smith, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stiles, Vibbard, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe, and Wright.—37.

ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

Recent events, in connection with our present civil strife, have turned public attention in the north to the urgent duty and necessity of increased endeavors for the education of our free people of color, whatever may be their destiny, and if it be as we deem it most reasonable to believe the design of Providence to restore them to their ancient mother country, that they may become the teachers and benefactors of her barbarous children, heightens the considerations which should move us to send them forth qualified to dispense the treasures of civilization and knowledge with which they have become enriched. It is well suggested by a writer in the Presbyterian, that if in this great commotion which now distracts and afflicts us, the number of free colored youth should be increased, to whom an education might be given they might thus be prepared to do great good not only to their own people in this land, but to the millions who dwell in Africa. Says the writer, of necessity, this education must be in a large degree, if not wholly, gratuitous, and the Church will be called upon to supply the means necessary to originate and continue the necessary system for supporting and educating these colored youth.

We are very glad that the Presbyterian Church has already taken such action, as now seems to be a providential preparation for her share of this work. The establishment of the Ashmun Institute, chiefly by the efforts and sacrifici-

ces of members of the Presbytery of New Castle, removes the necessity of any new project for the emergency, and affords an opportunity for all who are desirous to do good to the coloured race, to effect their purpose quickly, and with a good prospect of success. A good education can be secured here for comparatively small cost; and nothing is necessary to give greater usefulness to this Institution, than that those who are anxious to do something for the elevation of the coloured race, should enable it, by enlarging its funds, to open the door to more students, and reduce the cost of their education to these students. We commend the Institute to the benevolence of our readers, and as the Fourth of July is a time when many are accustomed to bestow gifts for the benefit and good of the coloured race, will not this promising school be remembered at that time?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, June 13, 1862, the Financial Secretary mentioned the departure of the bark "Justina" from Baltimore with freight and eighteen passengers, and that the unexpected freight would equal the entire expenses of the expedition. It was also stated as a reason for donations that application had been received for a passage in our fall expedition of eighty emigrants, and for twenty-eight from Kentucky.

The Liberian Government having appointed three commissioners to visit the United States and present "the claims and advantages of Liberia, and to invite them to come over and to help build up a free and independent nationality," on motion of the Corresponding Secretary the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Government of Liberia has commissioned three of her distinguished citizens, viz: the Rev. Alexander Crummell, B. A., the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, and Hon. J. O. Johnson, to visit the United States, and by public addresses and private conversations with their colored brethren, to exhibit the many advantages of their emigration to Africa, and many political and moral considerations that should induce them to do so; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee cordially approve of this movement by the Liberian Government, and of the object proposed by the above named Commissioners, who are cordially commended to the respectful and favorable regards of all the friends of this Society.

Resolved, That we will give a free passage, six months support after arrival in Liberia, and the usual amount of funds allotted to immigrants, to such free people of color as may be reported to this Committee by those Commissioners as prepared to emigrate to that Republic.

The Rev. Mr. Blyden, a professor of the ancient languages in the College of Liberia, having expressed a desire to obtain for that College the publications of this Society, it was, on motion of Mr. Gurley,

Resolved, That a bound set of the annual reports of the American Colonization Society, and of the African Repository from its commencement in 1825, be presented to the College of that Republic.

On motion of the same, at the same meeting, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

It having pleased Almighty God to remove recently by death several Vice Presidents of this Society, who were alike eminently its friends and benefac-

tors and the benefactors of our country, the Executive Committee performs the duty, alike just and mournful, of here recording their names: The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, an honor to his country and mankind; the Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., of New York, gifted with rare learning, eloquence, and philanthropy; the Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D., of New York, venerable for wisdom and piety; Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D., of Vermont, President of the Colonization Society of that State, and the Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Ohio, for many years an able member of the Congress of the United States; and express their profound sense of the loss which the cause of this Institution has experienced by their decease.

We find the following notice in the Presbyterian of the 14th of June:

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lloyd, who have recently been appointed to the Zulu Mission, in Southern Africa, are expected to sail from New York on Saturday, the 21st inst. A farewell missionary meeting will be held in the University Place Church, (Rev. George Potts's, D. D.,) to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, 15th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. These designated missionaries have long been members of the Rev. Dr. Potts's church, in which the farewell meeting will be held.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

Key West dates of June 20th state that a United States gunboat captured a large bark on the coast of Cuba, just as she was landing her last boat load of slaves. She was said to have had on board one thousand slaves. She was in the offing at Key West, under charge of a prize crew. They found \$100,000 in gold on board.

The British mail steamer Etna, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, carried out \$2,222,402 in specie. Among the passengers is Abraham Hansen, Esq., United States Consul to the Republic of Liberia.

MEETING OF THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY AT CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ON THE 12TH, AND OF THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF MAINE AT PORTLAND ON THE 28TH OF LAST MONTH.

The Rev. Franklin Butler, the respected agent of this Society in several of the New England States, represents the meetings of these two State auxiliaries as highly encouraging. Much thought is now expended everywhere on the interests and prospects of our colored people. The address of the Rev. E. W.

Blyden, Professor of the Ancient Languages in the College of Liberia, who is a highly educated black man, and minister in the Presbyterian Church, was listened to with profound interest. Mr. Blyden is a native of St. Thomas, but educated in the Alexander High School of Monrovia, has visited England and Scotland, and received the commendation of eminent men in those countries as well as in this. The Rev. Alexander Crummell, his associate in his present visit to our country, and who is also appointed to a professorship in the Liberia College, intends with Mr. Blyden to consecrate himself to the interests of the Liberia College. We hope to give a more particular account of these meetings in our next number.

Letters are received at this office from Liberia up to the 9th of May.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1862.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler—\$75:
Concord—Hon. Onslow Stearns,
 J. B. Walker, each \$10, Hon.
 N. G. Upham, \$5, Hon. F. N.
 Fiske, \$4, Mrs. Gen. R. Davis,
 \$3, Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D.,
 Hon. Allen Tenney, C. Minot,
 Dr. E. Carter, S. Coffin, \$1
 each..... 37 00
Portsmouth—Rev. Charles Bur-
 roughs, D. D., \$10, Dr. D. H.
 Peirce, \$6, D. R. Rogers, Mrs.
 W. Williams, Mrs. and Miss
 Ladd, \$5 each, Miss M. C.
 Rogers, \$2, Dea. D. Knight,
 Mrs. H. C. Knight, Miss. E.
 Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Foster,
 Horace Webster, each \$1.... 38 00
 75 00

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler—\$37 71:
Essex—Estate of Nath. Lathrop,
 deceased, by B. B. Butler and
 A. J. Watkins, executors..... 37 71

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt—\$430 25:
Norwich—A. H. Hubbard, \$100,
 Wm. P. Greene, \$25, James
 Greene, William P. Greene, jr.,
 each \$15, William Williams,
 Mrs. H. P. Williams, Gover-
 nor Buckingham, Dr. Charles
 Osgood, each \$10, Geo. Per-
 kins, Mrs. David Smith, Mrs.
 Russell Hubbard, Mrs. Chas.
 Spaulding, J. M. Buckingham,

L. W. Carroll, Gardner Greene,
 Mrs. Henry Strong, each \$5,
 Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, L. Black-
 stone, J. Dunham, Mrs. J. A.
 Rockwell, Jedediah Hunting-
 ton, E. G. Abbot, each \$3. C.
 Spaulding, \$2, F. Johnson, J.
 P. Barstow, Dr. Eaton, each
 \$1..... 258 00
Meriden—Chas. Parker, \$20, J.
 and E. Parker, \$10, to consti-
 tute Rev. Cyrus Kelsey a life
 member..... 30 00
New London—Thos. W. Williams,
 W. C. Crump, each \$10, Mrs.
 N. H. Lewis, \$8, W. W. Cut-
 ter, Chas. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis
 and daughter, each \$5, Rev.
 Dr. Hallam, Mrs. Edward
 Larned, Mrs. J. S. Richards,
 Mrs. Jona Starr, each \$3,
 Mrs. A. H. Chew, Mrs. Sarah
 Garrett, A. Barns, each \$2, H.
 P. Haven, Mrs. Joshua Lar-
 ned, Dr. Jewett, Nathan Bel-
 cher, each \$1..... 65 00
Wethersfield—Dr. Cooke, \$3, R.
 A. Robbins, E. Johnson, P.
 Southworth, Captain Savage,
 each \$2, Wills Adams, J. S.
 Griswold, L. R. Wells, S. Wood-
 house, James Griswold, Mrs.
 S. Griswold, Mrs. F. W. Gris-
 wold, each \$1, Mrs. W. W.
 Andrews, \$1 50, Mrs. Thomas
 Griswold, A. Wells, Mrs. Jos.
 Wells, each 50 cents..... 21 00
 561 71

<i>Middletown</i> —H. G. Hubbard, Mrs. W. Huntington, each \$10, E. H. Roberts, E. A. Russell, Mrs. General Mansfield, each \$5, Mrs. E. T. R. Stedman, \$3, Dr. Woodward, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, each \$2, B. Douglas, E. Davis, Miss E. Tracy, Miss E. A. Selden, Miss M. H. Hul- bert, Mrs. Jona Barnes, each \$1.....	48 00
<i>Cromwell</i> —J. Stevens, Edward Savage, each \$3, Miss Latte- mer, Mrs. Brooks, each \$1, J. Ingliss, 25 cents.	8 25
	480 25

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. John Orcutt—\$138 82:	
<i>New Brunswick</i> —Miss Elizabeth Bennett, \$35, John Clark, \$10, Dr. Geo. Janeway, Mrs. P. S. Van Deventer, Mrs. John W. Stout, Johnson Letson, David Bishop, each \$5, Rev. Dr. Proudfit, \$3, Mrs. Eliza Bun- yon, James Garretson, Lewis Applegate, each \$2, John Ter- hune, Prof. Berg, E. Baker, K. T. B. Spader, J. B. Van Aesdale, Judge Bunyon, Ro- sanna Francis, each \$1.....	86 00
<i>Newark</i> —J. D. Vermilye, \$10, Rev. W. H. Steele, Wm. Ran- kin, J. B. Peirce, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, each \$5, Rev. Dr. Nichols, \$2, Miss Mary Townsend, \$3, J. A. Hal- sey, \$1, Cash, \$1 50, New Jer- sey Colonization Society, \$8.	45 50
<i>Metuchon</i> —Collection in Re- formed Dutch Church.....	6 32
<i>Elizabeth</i> —Rev. H. W. Whitney.	1 00
	138 82

The above were appropriated
for the personal benefit of the
New Jersey emigrants by the
Rev. John Orcutt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Colonization So- ciety on account of colonizing two persons from their State	116 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous.....	286 40
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OHIO.

Balance of legacy of G. W. Bur- net, deceased, late of Cincin- nati, by Chas. Munroe, being payment of note of \$3,000, without interest, less pre- mium \$6; whole of said leg- acy, \$5,000, acknowledged in Repository for August, 1861.	2,994 00
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KENTUCKY.

From the estate of the late Haden Edwards, of Nelson county, through the Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of Kentucky Colonization Society, on ac- count of colonizing thirteen persons left by Mr. Edwards.	585 00
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EMIGRANTS—Received for freight on merchandise sent to Libe- ria, for individuals, in bark "Justina".....	609 20
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FOR REPOSITORY.

MICHIGAN.— <i>Ypselante</i> —Mrs Sa- rah Whittlesey for 1862 and 1863.....	2 00
Total Repository.....	\$3 00
Donations.....	505 25
Legacies.....	3,031 71
Emigrants.....	1,449 02
Miscellaneous.....	286 40
Aggregate Amount....	\$5,274 38

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Rev. John Maclean, D. D., <i>N. J.</i>	

Delegates appointed by State Auxilliary Societies for 1862.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.

Massachusetts.—Wm. Ropes, Esq., Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. Emory Washburn, Hon. Ed. Dickinson, Hon. Osmyn Baker, James C. Dunn, Esq., Wm. G. Means, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. M. G. Pratt.

Vermont.—Lewis H. Delano, Esq.

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Eben'r Flower, Hon. T. W. Williams, Rev. J. M. Willey, Hezekiah Huntington, Esq.

New York.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. Cyrus Mason.

Pennsylvania.—Wm. V. Pettit, Esq., Wm. Coppinger, Esq.

The Liberia Packet Ship Mary C. Stevens

Will sail regularly from Baltimore to Liberia, twice in each year, touching at all the ports twice in each voyage. Her regular days of sailing are, the 1st of May and 1st of November. She will take freight and passengers, to the extent of her capacity and accommodations, to and from Liberia and from port to port in Liberia. The American Colonization Society and its State Auxiliaries always to have the preference; next, emigrants going out in the ship; after which, in order of application.

No freight will be received the two days previous to the sailing of the ship, that time being required for receiving on board provisions, emigrants and their effects.

Directions to parties remote who have occasion to send freight.

Mark the packages plainly, with the person's name for whom they are intended, and place of residence, "*Care of Dr. James Hall, Colonization Office, Baltimore*"; also enclose to him, by mail, at the time of sending a package, a receipt of the carrier, with marks and numbers, whether by public or private conveyance. Freight to Baltimore, with necessary charges in the city, for drayage, portorage, wharfage, &c., must be added to the ship's freight out, as per rates, and be paid by the shipper. Small sums may be remitted per mail, in post office stamps.

Let it be remembered, that the only party interested in the ship is the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, whose funds are derived entirely from voluntary contributions; consequently no person or party, however charitable their object, can with propriety claim freight or passage gratuitously.

JAMES HALL, AGENT.

Form of Bequest to the A. C. S.

Those who wish to make bequests to the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz:

"I give and bequeath the sum of ——— dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society," &c.

THE FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

Will please observe that the BOARD OF DIRECTORS have adopted the following Resolutions in regard to the AFRICAN REPOSITORY:

"Whereas the African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests—

1st. *Resolved*, That it be sent gratuitously to all life members desiring it, to all Pastors of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause, and desiring it, and to every individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication.

2d. *Resolved*, That all charges on the books of the Society, against all persons, excepting acknowledged subscribers, be cancelled."